

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. II.

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From the New York Farmer.

HOW THEY MAKE OX-CARTS IN VIRGINIA.

Essex County, Sept. 20, 1834.

The tongue of an ox-cart should be about fifteen feet in length, split as usual, and let into the cart axle by mortice and tenon, and confined by three-quarter inch iron pins. The axle should be rather more than seven feet in length, (I cannot say exactly, as some hubs are rather longer than others,) and about six inches by four and a half, of seasoned timber, or it will spring and the friction will be very great. Saw up a hickory large enough for several. Lay off the shoulders four feet apart, neither more nor less, as this is the usual length, and if more or less, the labor of the oxen will be greatly increased, as one wheel will run in the rut that other carriages have made, and the other wheel over the uneven surface alongside of the other rut. Draw a line down the middle of the broad side, (the side intended for the tongue to be up) which will leave three inches on each side of the line: lay off the diameter of the in-box from the bottom, leaving all at the shoulder to be taken off at top. The difference in the diameter of the in and out box divide into two equal parts, and lay off from that the diameter of the out-box. Now the diameter of both boxes is laid off, draw a line from one to the other, and hew off bottom and top. The reason for dividing in half the difference between the size of the big and little box, and taking all off under the axle at the little box and none at the big one, is to bring the wheel perfectly plumb. After finishing the broad side of the axle, turn the narrow side up, (the one that is intended for the top,) and draw a line down the middle, which will leave two and a quarter inches on each side; then take the diameter of the in-box, and divide it into two equal parts; one part lay off back of the line at the shoulder, the other on the other side of the line; then lay off the length of the hub from the shoulder, near which will come the linch pin, take the diameter of the out-box, and divide it into three equal parts: one part lay off back of the line at the end of the length of the hub, the other two parts lay off on the other side of the line. Now the diameter of both boxes is laid off, draw a line from

one to the other, and round the squares. The reason for laying off at the little box one part behind and two before, is to make the wheel, in running, gently press to the shoulder of the axle. Were it equally divided into two parts, the wheel would be as apt to run off as on, and the consequence would be, should it pass off, there would be an open space between the hub of the wheel and the axle, into which the wheel would throw mud and dirt, which would at once sweep out the grease, and the constant and regular supply of grit would wear out boxes and axle. But what would be worse than all, it would so much increase the labor of the oxen. Inattention to making cart axles probably costs Virginia 1000 oxen annually. At best they are badly provided for, and the additional labor which this imposes upon them they are very unable to bear, and as they become reduced in strength, the lash is applied to supply the place of strength, and thus the poor animals are murdered. An axle made in the way here recommended requires no additional labor to overcome unnecessary friction.

The body should be made of seasoned timber to prevent it being shaven to pieces; the sills should be three and a half, by three inches, the length nine feet, and twenty inches deep in the clear; the width should be four inches deep in the clear; the width should be four inches greater behind than before, to facilitate the discharge of the load; and to prevent the sides from being broken by a sudden turn of the oxen, the sides should be confined by four iron rods half an inch diameter made with heads, taps and screws, and placed at the sides near each end—a set will last one's life. The greatest breadth of the body at the axle cannot exceed four feet, unless elevated above the hubs, which should not be the case, for the load will be constantly pressing forward and give too much weight before. If to obviate this, a piece should be put across the tongue, or nailed to the sill of the cart, where it rests upon the tongue the body is raised, and of course more convenient to load—the centre of gravity is also raised. From experience, I think by far the better way is to hang it with song hooks and eyes, not in the way they are generally hung, for they have too much play, and throw the body in contact with the hubs, but to make the eyes of three-quarter inch iron, allowing as little lay as possible. The shanks to those that go into the axle should not be more than six inches long; when over long, the body is inconvenient to put on and take off. Taper them a little just at the point, make them slip more easy into the axle, sink the eyes a little into the axle, and let them stand

up straight, not bent down. The shanks to those that go through the sills of the cart should be three-quarters of an inch square, and confined by screw and tap. Sink the eyes a little into the sills. They should be put one foot nearer the hind part of the body than the fore part and no more, or it will give too much weight before. That mode of loading, as if the necks of oxen were stronger than the cart wheels, is a very mistaken notion; it is death to oxen. In many countries they have carriages so constructed as to give no weight. A cart-man, requesting assistance to enable him to discharge his load by throwing up the body, is a proof that something is wrong, and should be at once examined into. Are the hooks and eyes too far behind? Has he passed over uneven ground, that has caused the load to press too much forward? Or has he loaded improperly?

The yoke should be, for common sized oxen, from four to four and a half feet in length, the holes from the bows one and a half inches in diameter, and about five inches apart, more or less, to suit the size of the oxen, and so bored as to be rather nearer at top than at bottom. The yoke should be rather round than flat between the bows to prevent galling. The chain of the foremost oxen should not be hitched to the staple in the yoke of the tongue oxen, but to a clevice attached to the end of the tongue of the cart, which should not be nailed to the top and bottom, but to the sides; and the wooden pin under the tongue, which is used to prevent the cart from running on the oxen, should be sufficiently long not to let the end of the tongue touch the ground which will prevent the clevice from being broken loose by the dropping down of the tongue. When fixed in this way they pull much more, but cannot in any way pull much, compared to the tongue oxen. Some farmers drive three yoke to one cart, but there is nothing gained by it. A load of grain with us for one yoke of oxen is twenty bushels; for two yoke, thirty bushels. So the foremost yoke of oxen are allowed to draw only half as much as the tongue oxen; the third yoke of course would draw only in proportion, without allowing any thing for the weight of the cart. They do well in hot and dry weather to walk before, and kick up the dust, to suffocate those that are laboring behind; and in winter to pick their way and jerk those behind to the right and left that are doing all the work. One yoke well kept will do more work than three poor ones, because they pull to a much greater advantage.

A marl cart body, for four oxen, should be made of light materials, and should be about six feet long, four feet two inches

wide behind, and three feet ten inches wide before, all outside measure, and one foot deep in the clear, and without a tail board. Then, when loaded, it will hold about fifteen bushels. The hooks and eyes should be three inches nearer behind than before. For further fixtures respecting this body, see a piece written by me, and published in Vol. I., page 197, of the Farmers' Register. EDMUND F. NOEL.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 16, 1884.

CLOSE OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

The close of a volume makes a sort of milestone—a land mark as it were in the life and duties of an Editor. It serves as a stopping place to some of our patrons, and a commencement of new acquaintances and new subscribers. The present number closes our second volume, and we would here, with unfeigned sincerity, tender our cordial thanks to those who have thus far aided us by their pens and pence in our, as yet, ephemeral existence. To those whom necessity or other circumstances induce to leave us, we proffer a mournful good bye, with the hope of meeting them again hereafter in the same substantial manner that we have heretofore; and to those who continue their friendship, and those who here commence a more intimate alliance, we extend the right hand of fellowship, with the hope that with our years we shall all increase in strength, wisdom and usefulness. We have made arrangements for improving the appearance of our paper, by using new and finer type, whereby we shall not only look "vastly neater," but be enabled to give you more matter in the same space; thereby virtually enlarging our paper without altering its size. The type aforesaid has been purchased and shipped—but alas, Old King Winter in one of his surly moods has declared a non-intercourse between us and the Bay State, and blocked the goodly city of Boston, even the "literary Emporium" with lots of ice. We must therefore "bide" his will, and mayhap shall not make our appearance next week. We hope our dear friends will not be frightened should "*we come up missing*" for the space of seven days or more, nor declare us defunct should we not appear to them at the time we were usually wont. We have much to do in the office, and not overstocked with "*Devils*" to help us, and we therefore trust that in the plenitude of your benevolence, you will wait with all becoming patience for the Index and Title page, which shall be struck off and sent to you as soon as possible.

In the mean time please to accept the friendly salutations of your humble and obliged servants,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHERS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication from a friend respecting the report of the committee on Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, has been received. We are obliged to him for the communication, but think on the whole it will not

alter the state of feeling that some have upon the subject, or bring about a change of intentions in those who feel themselves aggrieved.

We sincerely regret the course that some have taken, but cannot help hoping that the cloud will pass away and restore sunshine and harmony.

USE OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

The calculation made in this number of the Farmer respecting the use and cost of Lime as a manure, should receive a careful perusal. It will be seen that the expense of liming land is not so great as many suppose—especially when we take into consideration its durability. There is scarcely any soil on which lime may not be put with advantage, except where it is already contained abundantly in it.

Without at present entering into a discussion of the why, the when and the wherefore, in regard to the application of lime, we will now give the substance of a letter published in the Farmer's Register (in Virginia,) respecting the use of lime in Pennsylvania. It is well known that the use of this article in that State has been of immense service to their farmers, and not only in that State but in others also, where it has been freely used.

The writer states among other things that he purchased thirty acres of land, for which he gave \$14 per acre. Twenty of these acres had been cleared for some time and had been used as a common for some years, indeed it was not thought worth purchasing 150 rails to enclose it, which number with what fence there was in it, made a good and sufficient fence for it. He then had five acres ploughed and planted to corn. It being a mile and a half from his farm no manure was carted upon it. It did not yield him five bushels of good corn to the acre. He then sowed the same five acres in oats and clover seed, but it did not pay him half the labor bestowed upon it. Not liking this state of things he set about renovating the land in order to make it more profitable. He accordingly put ONE THOUSAND bushels of lime upon his twenty acres, or fifty bushels to the acre—suffering it to lie upon the surface for four years. He ought to have ploughed it in, but he did not. There it lay for years, and he occasionally turned in sheep and calves. The fifth year he put on ONE THOUSAND bushels more, also upon the surface without ploughing. He had now you perceive put on one hundred bushels per acre. In the seventh year—a farmer who lived near wanted to take it on shares. It was accordingly put out to him, he grew one half of the crop for the use of it. It yielded THIRTY THREE bushels of good corn to the acre. Next year it was laid down with oats, clover and timothy or herds grass. It produced FORTY bushels of oats. It was then pastured four or five summers, and at the end of that time a THOUSAND bushels more of lime were put upon the twenty acres, which will make 150 bushels to the acre. He then cultivated it himself and obtained FORTY FIVE bushels of corn per acre. He again laid it down

to oats and clover, and at the end of four years more he put on one thousand bushels more. This made two hundred bushels of lime that each acre had received within about 14 years, and all the crops had been carried from it and nothing put on but the lime and about two tons of plaster and what the cattle dropped when pastured there. The cost of the improvement he estimates as follows, by which you will see that his lime and plaster was not cheaper there than here.

First cost per acre	14,00
200 bush. lime per acre at 16 1-2 cts.	33,00
2 tons of plaster, \$10,	20,00
	\$67,00

This land he asserts has yielded him 6 per cent interest on the whole cost per acre. So you see that it is money well invested, besides the pleasure and satisfaction of raising a field which at best could yield but 5 bushels of corn per acre, to the producing 55 bushels. If he who raises two blades of grass where but two grew before, is justly considered a public benefactor, how much more entitled to that high honor is he who makes forty grow instead of one?

GOVERNORS MESSAGE.—We publish in this number the Governor's message. We regret that the amount of money necessary to establish an Insane Hospital has not yet been collected. If we mistake not there are but ten thousand dollars wanting. B. Brown, Esq. of Vassalboro', having most generously subscribed one half of the twenty thousand. Is it not possible to raise the other ten thousand? Has any one taken upon him the task to solicit subscribers? We suspect this is the cause of its not having been done. What is every body's business is nobody's, and unless some one makes it his business it will never be raised. The Governor's plan of promoting female education deserves attention. No doubt the ladies will say "go ahead."

For the Maine Farmer.

USE OF LIME.

MR HOLMES: Enquiry was made in No. 47 of the present volume of the Farmer, respecting the utility and profitable use of LIME as a manure on wheat land, &c. considering its value or cost. Having read, reflected and reasoned upon the subject I would reply, that all theory as well as practice speaks loudly in favor of farmers using it on land suited to the growth of wheat (except on new, or burnt land as we call it). The kernel of that grain, according to some Chemists, contains lime as an ingredient. This is in favor of it. Again, if rust or smut is caused by an insect or animalcule as some of your correspondents have suggested, scarcely any thing would be more likely to destroy them than a thorough washing of the seed with lime before sowing, and a free use of lime on the land. Again, experience has taught the British farmers as is abundantly ascertained and well proved, that the use of lime has increased their crop of wheat, within a short time past something like 30 per cent. Why

may not the same result take place among us? Again, if its effects are as lasting on the soil as is asserted by not a few, this is also in favor of its use; still the price of the article, it may be said, forbids its use by us "common farmers." This certainly must be a mistake, for suppose we sow 12 bushels of slacked lime to the acre of land, which would be about the quality I should advise, at least to begin with, two casks of good lime would yield that quantity when slacked, which two casks at the present price in Hallowell, would cost \$2, besides the transportation. What other kind of manure is there but would cost 3 times that, if used in such quantities as to be much beneficial? Last, but not least, our other manure would be saved for other purposes. Here I stop for the present, hoping that farmers will test it, not only here but in the State of New York on their oldest farms, as I learn their crops are less than formerly, though an increase has taken place in Europe, as above hinted.

IMPROVEMENT.

N. B. If any farmer who has tested the use of lime as a manure, should see this, I should be glad to hear from him through the Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

Statement respecting Potatoe Crop.

MR. HOLMES: I shall attempt to give you an account of some experiments in managing my potatoe crop the last season and the result thereof. I broke up a piece of land in my mowing field in the fall of 1833, that was completely bound out. It was never ploughed before. In the spring of 1834 I harrowed it down with a heavy harrow that cut about as deep as the plough went; it was then furrowed out, and a good shovel full of manure from the barn windows put into the hills of all the rows but four. Into three of the remaining rows I put a table spoonful of plaster or gypsum; the remaining row was left without either manure or plaster. The seed was the largest potatoes of the pink-eyed kind that I raised in 1833, and all planted alike and hoed once. When they were dug we measured the basket and then proceeded to measure the potatoes in the different rows, and the result proved that the plastered rows produced, on an average, a bushel from 11 1-2 hills; the manured rows produced a bushel from 15 hills on an average; and the row that was neither manured nor plastered, averaged 16 hills to the bushel. The land was a hard wood growth, naturally rather moist. The next experiment was on a piece of pasture land that had been pastured seven years. It was partly broke up in the fall of 1833, and the remainder the next spring. It was of a mixed growth—a strong soil—was never ploughed before, and rather stony. I harrowed it as I did the first piece, and was under the necessity of cross ploughing a part of it on the account of a number of hemlock stumps in the way. I then furrowed it out, and manured 4 rows through the middle of the piece with chip or door dirt, the remainder I plastered. The seed was a kind of black potatoe that I obtained of John Bennet, Esq. of Orono. The remainder was a mixture of pink eyes and white ones the largest I raised, cut in the middle and put two halves in the hill. Planted about the 8th of June and hoed once. Before digging I had one acre measured out accurately, in order to offer it for premium. Out of 100 hills of plastered ones we got three pecks more than we

did out of the same number of manured hills. Some of the potatoes grew out of the ground, and the frost bit them so much that we hove them away and they were not measured, but there were measured 4014 bushels. For this crop I obtained our Society's first premium on potatoes, viz: one volume of the Maine Farmer and \$4. I had seven hundred bushels in the whole off of one acre and about 3 fourths.

If you think the above is worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do—at any rate it has served to amuse a subscriber to the Farmer, and helped to work up a long winter evening.

O. T.

One evening well spent. Hope more of our Brother Farmers will follow the example. E.D.

Report of the Committee of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society upon Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

The committee appointed to consider the claims of competitors for premiums for Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, &c. would respectfully report the following decisions. They were much pleased to find so many competitors and see so much emulation in regard to the culture of esculent roots; and also to hear that the efforts of our farmers in this respect were crowned with such good success.

The culture of these things has not received so much attention among us as their importance deserves, nor is it so well understood as we hope and trust it will be for the future. No farmer who keeps any stock, should it be no more than a single cow, should be without a supply of the green & succulent food which roots afford during our long and severe winters. Food of this kind is exceedingly grateful to cattle at this season of the year, after being confined to dry hay; and the expense of providing and feeding them out abundantly repaid by the health, vigor and thriftiness of the cattle who are supplied with them.

Your committee after hearing the several statements of the competitors, have agreed to award the premiums entusted to them for distribution as follows—referring you to the accompanying statements of the successful claimants.

POTATOES.—The first premium they award to Turner Curtis of Monmouth for his crop of 3984 bushels to the acre. The second premium on this crop the award to Somers Petingill of Winthrop for his crop of 350 bushels to the acre.

ONIONS.—They award to Stewart Foster of Winthrop, the premium offered by the Society on Onions, for his crop of 414 bushels on 20 rods of ground.

RUTA BAGA.—The first premium on this crop they award to Turner Curtis of Monmouth, for his crop of 3124 bushels on 4 of an acre. The second premium on the same crop they award to John Gilmore of Leeds for his crop of 291 on 4 of an acre. The third premium they award to Nathan Foster of Winthrop, for his crop of 244 bushels on 4 of an acre.

MANGEL WURTZEL.—The premium offered on this crop they award to Nathan Foster of Winthrop, for his crop 234 bushels on 4 of an acre.

There was also a premium offered to any person who should raise four hundred

bushels of roots for cattle. Your committee did not think that the offer extended was meant for those who had already received premiums on their crop of roots, but for those who might raise four hundred or more of roots and yet not raise enough of one kind to entitle them to either of the other premiums offered. One or two entries were made for that premium but as no statements have come to their hands they have not awarded it to any one.

Respectfully submitted by

J. CURTIS, Chairman.

N. B. The several statements above alluded to are on file, and will be published in our next. E.D.

For the Maine Farmer.

SAUSAGE BALLS.

MR. HOLMES: You rightly say that "time is money." I write to save time and trouble. I prepared my SAUSAGE MEAT in the usual mode, for filling into swines' intestines, some of which was so deposited with no small labor. Some of this labor is not so agreeable, such as cleaning the intestines, &c. &c. Some of the meat being left I covered my hands with flour, and made it up into balls, strewing a little flour over them, and put them aside for use. When used I found the Balls every way as palatable and good as the meat put into skins, and similar in taste and other respects. This being a great saving of time and labor, I see not why we should stuff the meat into hogs intestines, unless we wish to feast on their skins, which I presume no one particularly desires.

A COOK.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir,—I perceive by an examination of the report of the Com. of the Ken. Co. Ag. So., on Corn that they have awarded the first premium to John Hains—and yet, by their report it appears Isaac Bowles raised on the same ground a much larger crop and at much less expense. Is this a mistake? or were there some reasons which do not appear, which induced that committee so to report. For one, I am wholly unable to understand it. Will that Committee be good enough to explain so that we may be put right in regard to this matter.

JUSTICE.

Winthrop, Jan. 7th, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

LIKE CAUSES PRODUCE LIKE EFFECTS.

MR. HOLMES:—In 1777 there was a large and visible eclipse of the sun, nearly total, in the month of June, if I mistake not. This was followed by the coldest season that I ever knew except that of 1816. The summer of 1778 was warm, and Indian corn was good. In 1806, June 16th, there was an eclipse of the sun, as near total, at the place where I was, as any I ever saw. This was followed by a very cold season. The year 1807 was tolerably warm. In 1831, February 12, there was another eclipse of the sun, which was a very large one, and has any one forgotten the lamb destroying cold weather of the March and April following or the steady warmth of the summer and autumn following? On Nov. 30th, 1834, there was another large eclipse of the sun, and now while I am writing by a hot fire, my ink freezes. The oldest man living, perhaps never knew as cold weather in December, and so far into January as the present. May we not expect a warm summer to follow it. The inference from the above seems to be that a large eclipse of the sun is followed by very cold weather for a time after.

W.

January 8, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.
REPORT.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, to whom was assigned the duties of awarding premiums for Butter and Cheese, respectfully Report,

That owing to the indisposition of E. H. Derby, Esq. they were deprived of his valuable services, being however assisted, as on former years, by E. T. Hastings, — Hurd, G. T. Winthrop, and N. A. Thompson, Esqs., they performed their duties to their own satisfaction, and they believe to general acceptance. The quantity of butter and cheese exhibited, though not greater than on former years, by its qualities convinced the Committee that the premiums offered by the Society, had directed the attention of the farmers to the making and curing it, and in that way had secured the benefit expected. There were 27 lots of butter exhibited for premium.

The Committee, after a careful examination, awarded the first premium to Mr William Bachop, of Barnet, Vt. It was with some difficulty they decided between this lot and one offered by Luther Chamberlain, both of which were very prime. They based their final decision on the fact that Mr Bachop's butter was equal, at least, to Mr Chamberlain's, and, from the manner it was put down, appeared more likely to keep.—His dairy is supplied from twenty-one cows, kept in the usual manner, on grass in summer, and hay and grain in winter,—the milk kept in tinpans, and churned every morning if the weather is warm,—the butter-milk is removed by frequent washings in water, and four lbs. salt and one pound sugar used for each hundred weight of butter,—packed in wooden vessels, and set in a cool place.

The Committee found no difficulty in awarding the second premium of \$50 to Luther Chamberlain, of Westboro'. The butter from this dairy has long been celebrated. Mr C. seems to enter into the true object of this exhibition by furnishing a particular description of the manner in which it is manufactured. His letter, tho' long, it interesting, as coming from a practical man, and the Committee think they need not apologize for inserting it entire.

To the Committee on Butter and Cheese of the Mass. Society for promoting Agriculture :—

My cows subsist entirely on grass in Summer. I salt them three times per week. A little time before I turn them out to grass in the Spring, I give one quart of cob meal to each per day. I give my rowen to them when I first put them up to hay in Autumn;—think my rowen worth more at that season than in the spring.

Respecting the treatment of Milk and Cream. My milk is set in my cellar at a little distance from the cellar bottom. The cream should be separated from the milk when sweet and should be kept cool. I have a cellar 10 feet square and 9 feet deep in my cellar, where I put ice in hot weather, and there I can make my cream of a right temperature. I have a stove in my

upper cellar, so that in cold weather my cream is also of a right temperature. I churn in Summer three days in a week. The butter is taken from the churn as free from buttermilk as possible, then worked with the hand and salted. There can be no ladle to supply the place of the hand. The butter then stands an hour or an hour and a half, when the butter is worked until the buttermilk is entirely expressed; then it is ready to lump. Respecting salt, I always send for the best quality of butter salt, I do not know the name of it. If I get a lot that proves not to be of the best quality, I take it for other purposes, and send again for the best kind; for I think it a very essential thing to have the salt fine, white and of a good flavor. The butter should be salted according to the taste of those who are to use. There are a variety of tastes respecting the quantity of salt. I use no other substance in my butter but salt. I think saltpetre a dangerous article in cheese, and should think it would have a bad effect on butter, tho' I do not know as I ever saw it tried. Respecting preserving butter in Summer, the vessels should be thoroughly cleansed, and a little salt sprinkled over the inside of the vessel. It should be kept perfectly tight to prevent the air getting to the butter. When I have kept butter through the summer, I have put it down in white oak casks, and head them up until they were wanted for use; then unhead the casks and put on a lid. From my own experience I think white oak vessels the best for preserving butter, yet I wish for information from the committee and other gentlemen concerning this thing. Those who buy our butter can best judge what vessels are the best, and if the committee or the trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society will take the trouble to satisfy themselves as to what vessels are best, and recommend them to the dairymen, it will be an advantage. Had I known of your exhibition soon enough I would have put up some in pots at the same time I put down in firkins that you might have a chance to ascertain which is the better.

Gentlemen, I know you love good butter and cheese by your exertions in offering those liberal premiums, and as you have bestowed a good share of them on me, I feel myself under obligation to give all the information that I can to you. The dairymen want to get rich too fast; this is a great reason why you do not have better butter. At this season of the year the cream ought not to stand on the milk more than 12 hours in order to make good butter, of course we do not get but one half of the cream. There will rise another coat of cream, which may be applied to other uses except for butter. It is a practice in all the dairies with which I am acquainted to get all the cream they can, and get as good price as they can; but I see their mistake. Put a quantity of the second skimming of cream to that milk from which the first cream is taken, and it will make about as good cheese as four meal cheese; and I think by not trying to make so much butter, but a better quality, and a better quality of skim milk cheese, I sa-

ved enough the last year to pay my labor on my farm. You cannot expect so nice butter at this season as when we have fresh feed, yet you can see how little variation there is in my butter by that which I now offer for exhibition according to the Nos. beginning at the first. The butter in boxes was made by hay, and some of it of an ordinary quality, as I could not get at my best hay.

The management of cows is also an essential requisite for making good butter. The cows must be kept so as to be clean for milking, or the butter cannot be nice. Cleanliness and prompt attention to every thing are the indispensable requisites for making good butter.

LUTHER CHAMBERLAIN.

The Committee have inserted Mr Chamberlain's letter at length, as a valuable exposition of the manner in which he makes butter, and as an example for others to follow. That he pursues the best course in its manufacture they can have but little doubt, and they feel certain that in attending as he does to quality rather than to quantity, he secures at once both reputation and profit. No stronger proof can be given of this than the fact that his butter which took the second premium sold at auction for a higher price than that to which the Committee awarded the first, which could only be accounted for by the fact that purchasers felt certain that in taking Mr C's butter they obtained a first rate article, as he suffered none that was inferior to come from his dairy.

The third premium of 30 dollars,* was awarded to Benjamin Fay, of Westboro'. The 4th premium was awarded to Richard Hildreth, of Sterling. The fifth,† to Thomas Wright, of Sterling. It is but justice to state that the two largest tubs in this lot were considered by the Committee as equal to any offered for premium. The sixth premium was awarded to Ezra B. Newton, of West Boylston. There was nothing so peculiar in the modes of making butter by those who obtained the four last premiums as to command more particular notice.

There were twelve competitors for the premiums on new cheese, and but six on those for old.

The Committee found no difficulty in awarding the premiums as above stated. There appeared, however, to be no peculiarities in the modes of manufacturing adopted by the successful competitors, that deserve particular mention. From the experience of this year, your Committee are convinced of the good effects produced by the offer of these premiums.

The value of the premiums in themselves,—the opportunity of the manufacturers selling directly to the consumer with the assurance that the article is good, pronounced by competent judges, and the emulation necessarily produced by bringing together so many specimens, cannot but have a great effect in improving the qual-

* Being the first for Butter under 300 pounds, and over 100 in quantity.

† Being the first for Butter under 100 pounds in quantity.

ity of Butter and Cheese brought to this market.

All which is submitted, for the Committee.
JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

PRODUCT OF WOOL.

The Philadelphia Price Current estimates the crop of wool in the United States at seventy-five millions of pounds. We think this amount is much overrated. The committee of the New-York Convention of 1831, to whom this subject was referred, estimated the crop of that year at fifty millions; and we then thought from much personal information on the subject, that the estimate was sufficiently high—the number of sheep being put down at 20 millions. Now at 2 1-2 pounds each, the number must be 30 millions, to yield 75 millions of pounds of wool.

If the latter be correct, how great is the value of the property vested in the growth of wool in the United States. At the rates calculated by the very intelligent committee just alluded to, the aggregates would stand thus:

30,000,000 sheep at \$2 each,	\$60,000,000
10,000,000 acres of land to feed them, at \$10	100,000,000

\$160,000,000

The capital then vested in the woolen manufactories was estimated at	40,000,000
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Fixed capital,	\$200,000,000
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The committee supposed that the whole number of persons employed in 1831, in the growth and manufacture of wool, the product of provisions and other branches of business directly dependant thereon, at 160,000; and that the value of the manufacture being 40 millions, \$24,750,000 of that sum passed into the hands of the agricultural population, for materials and supplies, and labor of all sorts, and profits earned by them.

We regard this as certain, that the growth and manufacture of wool in the United States has a greater value than the growth of cotton.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease, without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirit of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces strangury, when the dose should be diminished a little and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been long using

without advantage, the usual and other most powerful remedies for this troublesome and painful malady.

From Comus' Physiology.

HEALTH.

In youth, the skin is still delicate in texture and the seat of extensive exhalation and acute sensation, but it is at the same time more vigorous in the constitution than it was in infancy; and the several animal functions being now more equally balanced, it is less susceptible of disorder from external causes, and can endure with impunity changes of temperature which, at an earlier or more advanced age, would have proved highly injurious. The activity and restless energy of youth keep up a free and equal circulation even in the remotest parts of the body, and this free circulation in its turn maintains an equality in them all. Cold bathing and lighter clothing may now be resorted to with a rational prospect of advantage; but when, from a weak constitution or unusual susceptibility, the skin is not endowed with sufficient vitality to originate the necessary reaction, which alone renders these safe and proper—when they produce an abiding sense of chilliness, however slight in degree—we may rest assured that mischief will inevitably follow at a greater or shorter distance of time. Many young persons of both sexes are in the habit of going about in winter and in cold weather with a dress light and airy enough for a northern summer, and they think it manly and becoming to do so; but those who are not very strongly constituted suffer a severe penalty for their folly. The necessary effect of deficient circulation and vitality in the skin is to throw a disproportionate mass of blood inwards; and when this condition exists, insufficient clothing perpetuates the evil, until internal disease is generated, and health irrevocably lost. Insufficient clothing not only exposes the wear to all the risk of sudden changes of temperature, but it is still more dangerous (because in a degree less marked, and therefore less apt to excite attention till the evil is incurred,) in that form which, while it is warm enough to guard the body against extreme cold, is inadequate to preserving the skin at its natural heat. Many youths particularly females and those whose occupations are sedentary, pass days and weeks and months without ever experiencing the pleasing glow and warmth of a healthy skin, and are habitually complaining of chilliness of the surface, cold feet and other symptoms of deficient cutaneous circulation. Their suffering unfortunately, does not stop here for the unequal distribution of the blood oppresses the internal organs, and too often, by insensible degrees, is the foundation of tubercles in the lungs, and other maladies, which show themselves only when arrived at an incurable stage. Young persons of a consumptive habit will generally be found to complain of increased sensibility to cold, even before they become subject to those slight catarrhal attacks which are so often the immediate precursor, or rather the first ges, of pulmonary consumption. All who value

health, and have common sense and resolution, will therefore take warning from signs like these, and never rest till the equilibrium of action be restored. For this purpose, warm clothing, exercise in the open air, sponging with vinegar and water the warm bath, regular friction with a flesh brush or hair glove, and great cleanliness, are excellently adapted.

But while sufficiency of clothing is attended to, excessive wrapping up must be as carefully avoided. Great differences in the power of generating heat and resisting cold exist in different individuals, and it would be absurd to apply the same rules to those who never feel cold as to those who are peculiarly sensitive. The former may be benefitted by cold bathing and degrees of exposure which would be fatal to the latter. The rule is, therefore, not to dress in an invariably way in all cases, but to put on clothing in kind and quantity sufficient in the individual case to protect the body effectually from an abiding sensation of cold, however slight. Warmth, however, ought not to be sought for in clothing alone. The Creator has made exercise essential as a means; and if we neglect this, and seek it in clothing alone, it is at the risk or rather certainty of weakening the body, relaxing the surface, and rendering the system extremely susceptible of injury from the slightest accidental exposures, or variations of temperature and moisture. Many good constitutions are thus ruined, and many nervous pulmonary complaints brought on, to embitter existence and to reduce the sufferer to the level of a hot-house plant.

From the Boston Courier.

RURAL SPORTS AND CITY PASTIMES.

The "boy is father to the man": he has his pleasures, his pursuits, and these are as profitable in the end as the more anxious employment of manhood. Look at the city and the country stripling together. They show a difference of twenty degrees of latitude, though living under the same parallel, for they live not after the same manner. One has a cheek, round, ruddy and streaked like a pairmain—a hand that will fell a steer—a mitten that will hold three pints, and a coat, cap and leggins that will stand frost, fire and water. The more tenderly reared plant of the town has less color and strength. He is more delicate in his proportions; and, though he may be an emblem of elegance, he is none of strength. The farmer's boy could plant three or four such, and cover them in the snow in a moment. One breathes the air of heaven, the other respires too much the atmosphere of a school room or a printing office, which is in neither an exhilarating gas. One draws down his coon-skin cap, made of a pelt that he himself stripped from the original proprietor, after he had shaken him out of the top of a tall tree—ties on his skates, and glances around the miller's pond, a surface of a hundred acres. In Boston, there are on a single pond—not larger than a cabbage bed—600 boys to the acre, who enjoy the pastime of skating—for seldom comes a winter—thank Providence—when

there is ice to the Castle. Then as to coasting, there can be no comparison. Jonathan and Joshua place the old sled on the summit of the meeting house hill, where there is an inclined plane of two hundred rods, which they descend with a velocity like the sloap of an eagle. In the city, the urchin "steals a fearful joy," if he gets any coasting at all; he must look before, lest he may be knocked down by a horse, and behind lest he should be picked up by a constable. Under the best circumstances of his fortune, he gets no plane over which he can glide without keeping out a propeller behind. If he fasten, like a barnacle, to the stem of a sleigh, it is under the lash, which is held over him—like the sword over Damocles. Sometimes, indeed an honest countryman, who has sold out his cabbages, may be seen on the Neck, with his sleigh covered with boys, who will thus ride a mile, with the wind in their back, for the pleasure of walking back with it in their teeth.

SUMMARY.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State met at Augusta on the 7th inst. Josiah Pierce, was chosen President, and Wm. Trafton, Secretary of the Senate. Thomas Davee, Speaker of the House, and James L. Child, Clerk. The Governor's Message was delivered on Friday.

GOVERNORS MESSAGE.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:*

The objects for which we are convened are of deep interest to our constituents, and impose a high responsibility upon ourselves. Assembled to consult for the public welfare, we are forcibly reminded of the goodness of an over-ruling Providence, in continuing to us the immunities we enjoy, as a constituent member of this highly favored Republic.

We meet under circumstances of general prosperity. The productions of the year that have just closed, are abundant, affording an ample supply for the wants of the community. We have been freed from the ravages of the fatal disease by which some portions of our land have been visited; and we are bound to acknowledge our gratitude to God for these blessings, and to implore his guidance, in our mutual endeavors to serve the people, in the several stations they have assigned us.

We have cause, Gentlemen, to think highly of our country. Our soil is exuberantly rich; our climate in general is healthy; our government is based upon the principles of equal rights and equal privileges, and operates lightly upon all, and our people are free, independent and happy. A comparative view of our present resources and prosperity as a nation, with what they have been at any former juncture, will forcibly demonstrate, that we are rapidly advancing in wealth, population and political influence.

The promptness, energy, and patriotism, which have characterized the administration of the federal government, during the official term of the illustrious individual who is now at the head of it, command the highest respect and confidence of the American people. It is, moreover, a consideration, which may justly inspire the citizen with increased reliance upon the wisdom of the National Executive, that those measures of his administration, which have been most signalized by determined opposition, have, in their progress and results been most successful, in securing popular esteem.

The policy and successive measures of the National Administration, relative to the present United States Bank, have received the commendations of each Legislature of this State, during a series of years past; and in the recent popular elections these commendations have been sanctioned by

our constituents, too obviously for misapprehension, and to distinctly to admit of doubt respecting the course, which obedience to their will, imposes upon us respectively.

An institution, which, like the present United States Bank, discloses a disposition to wield its extensive powers in rivalry with that of the government which created it, cannot be regarded otherwise than as dangerous to public liberty. The experience of more than a year has confirmed me in the opinion, that as a servant of the National Government, the bank can be spared without detriment to the fiscal operations of any department; as a rival of government, in anything it surely ought not to be endured. Being fully convinced, that it has become obnoxious to the charge, of assuming to control by counter influences of a dangerous character, the policy and measures of the federal government, and that the monopoly of power which it possesses over the industry and business relations of the people, can with more safety to the public, be divided among local institutions, I shall cheerfully accord my co-operation, in any proceedings which your deliberations may suggest as expedient, for conveying to the National Executive and to Congress, the clearly indicated wishes of the people of Maine, upon this subject.

The recent political agitation in our country, has been productive of mixed benefit and evil to the community. It has aroused the citizen to reflect seriously upon the worth of political virtue, and to renew his choice in the exercise of his suffrages, between popular freedom on the one hand and a subjection to the influence of combined wealth on the other. So far, the effect has been indisputably salutary. But there is cause for apprehending, that the same occasion has given rise to inroads upon the freedom of our popular elections, altogether opposed to the spirit of our free institutions. The freedom and purity of the elective franchise, lie at the foundation of our republican system of government. Upon the fidelity with which these are watched and protected by the citizen and public officer, the duration of popular liberty mainly depends. Corruption, oppression, and menaces, in whatever manner presented, are alike adverse to them. That the personal independence of the citizen, in all elections, may receive every species of protection that timely legislation can furnish, and that those hostile influences may be prevented from acting upon the choice of public officers, or be properly dealt by when detected, I respectfully suggest, whether it may not be advisable to render them, in this State penal offences by legislative enactment, and subject to exemplary punishment.

I cannot but regard the late acts of Congress relative to the Gold and Silver currency of the country, as conducive to great improvement in this essential department of our national concerns. And it is worthy of consideration, whether a gradual curtailment of the privilege of issuing bills under the denomination of five dollars, now extended to the several Banking Institutions in this State, by the twentieth section of the Act of March 31, 1831, will not beneficially serve the policy, thus commended by national legislation. Simultaneous with the operation here suggested, an enactment of similar import with the repealed section of "An Act to restrain unincorporated Banking associations, and for other purposes," passed March 13, 1831, would also be found expedient, to prohibit the circulation, within this State of the bills of foreign Banks, of denominations prohibited to Banks in our own State.

Upon the subject of education, the duties of the legislature are made imperious by the language of our State Constitution. Much has heretofore been done by the State Government for the improvement of the rising generation, but it is in the nature of this class of claims to increase with the increasing abilities of our people and government to sustain them. Perhaps an undue proportion of the bounties of the State, has heretofore been applied to the education of the male sex. I need not urge upon intelligent and reflecting minds, the importance as well as the justice, of advancing at an equal pace, the cultivation of intellectual power in the two sexes. The progress of our youth in knowledge and virtue, as they approach maturity of years, greatly depends on the mental and moral habits formed in early life,

under the influence of females, to whose care our children are ordinarily committed during that important period, when first impressions are imparted to the mind. As a matter of economy, merely, female education is deservedly entitled to the most liberal provisions. But we should be behind the spirit and lights of the age, if it were not so regarded by us for its own sake alone. In both views, I commend it to your favorable consideration. And in this connexion I will remark, that the opinions expressed in my first communication to the Legislature of the last year, relative to the necessity of making further provision for the qualification of instructors for our common schools, have been confirmed by subsequent reflection and observation, and they are now adverted to, for the purpose of again presenting the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

A Resolve was passed by the last Legislature, granting the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the benevolent purpose of establishing an Insane Hospital in this State, on condition that a like sum should be raised by individual donations. In furtherance of this object, the Secretary of State caused the Resolve to be published for general information; but this appeal to the sympathy and public spirit of our citizens, has not been attended with the success which was anticipated. As it is not perfectly clear from the phraseology of this Resolve, whether it was the intention of the Legislature to continue it in force, beyond one year from its passage, further legislative action upon the subject may be necessary.

In this connexion, permit me to introduce to your notice, an Institution recently established in our parent Commonwealth. I allude to the New England Asylum for the Blind, at Boston. In accordance with the provisions of a Resolve, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, appropriating the sum of one thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council, in defraying in whole or in part, the expenses of such applicants as might be deemed fit subjects for the bounty of the State, six persons have been placed at said Institution, one for the term of two years, and the remainder for the term of one year.—Should it be deemed proper to continue these beneficiaries beyond these periods, a further appropriation will be necessary to defray their expenses. And I would suggest for your consideration, whether we may not, as the friends of humanity, and as the advocates of an enlightened public policy, avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by this Institution, of extending new and invaluable privileges to a portion of our fellow citizens, who have heretofore shared but sparingly in the bounty of the State.

Our Penitentiary System will necessarily be a subject of inquiry. Under the Resolve of the 28th of February last, a Committee was appointed to visit the State Prison at Thomaston, to investigate the conduct of its officers and the affairs of the Institution generally, and to report with all reasonable despatch, the result of their examination. The Committee have executed the trust confided to them, in a highly satisfactory manner; and a copy of their Report is herewith communicated.

An examination into the extent of Pauperism in our State, will be sufficient to demonstrate the propriety of some legislative action upon the subject, of a precautionary character at least. While ample provision should be made for all cases of real indigence, great vigilance should be exercised, to guard against offering inducements either to the dissolute or the idle, to prefer a state of dependence upon public charity, to one of honorable industry and self support. Economy in the public expenditures will not only be promoted thereby, but a moral influence, of still greater worth and consideration, to an enterprising people, will be thus exerted, silently to be sure, but not the less effectually. In a land such as we inhabit, affording numerous advantages for successful industry, there ought to be but few occasions calling for the interposition of public alms. Still these will necessarily occur, and should be properly provided for. But where pauperism is the result of vice or of idleness, the public bounty administered to it, should, if practicable, be accompanied by a discipline calculated to work reform as well as to yield support.

Pursuant to a Resolve of the last Legislature, a Board of Commissioners on Internal Improve-

ments has been organized, and will improve the earliest opportunities for fulfilling the designs for which it was instituted. The appropriation already made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of its operations, will probably be sufficient to meet its demands upon the Treasury, during the current year.

The care and management of the Public Lands still continue to require the attention of the Legislature. The annual Report of the Land Agent exhibiting his proceedings during the past year, and the condition of the Land Department at the present time, will be presented at an early day for your consideration.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Canada Road westward of the Bald Mountain, has at length been completed, agreeably to the arrangement of this State with Massachusetts. The importance of this road to the internal commerce of our State, is rapidly developing, as the attention and enterprise of our citizens are more directed to the advantages which are opened to them by it.—The want of settlements upon parts of this Road, retards somewhat its general usefulness. This consideration in connexion with the interest which the State still retains in an extensive tract of land through which it passes, may properly suggest the policy of affording, for a limited period, new encouragements to settlers upon this road.

By a Resolve of the last Legislature, the State agreed to assume the repair and preservation of the Mars Hill Road, from its commencement in Lincoln, in the County of Penobscot, to its termination in Houlton in the County of Washington provided it should be first put in a state of repair by the United States. In the month of September last, I was advised by the Acting Quarter Master of the Army of the United States, that the road was then in the repair contemplated by the Resolve, and ready to be surrendered to the care of the State Government. An Agent was thereupon appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the road as thus offered. A Report favorable to the acceptance of the road, has been made by him, and a copy of the same is herewith transmitted.

I have been informed by the Agent appointed under a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 5th, 1832, that he has completed the Baring and Houlton road through Indian Township number two, in the County of Washington, and through the tracts belonging to the State, with the exception of about four and a half miles in Township number eight. This section is now under contract and will be finished early in the ensuing season.

The militia law of the last year appears to have produced the most beneficial effects. It has excited among our young men, a spirit of honorable emulation, and has removed, in a degree, the causes of discontent, which have heretofore existed in the community upon this subject. The Annual Report of the Adjutant General, will be communicated at an early period of the Session, and will exhibit the condition of the effective military force of the State.

Upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which is still kept in controversy by the claims of the British Government, I have received no information, since my first communication to the last Legislature. The vacancy which has for some time existed in the representation of the Federal Government at the Court of Great Britain has, no doubt had the effect, to delay the settlement of this interesting question. It is to be hoped, however, that the time is not distant, when the embarrassments, which have so long weighed upon the general prosperity of this valuable section of our State, will be removed.

The Report of the Treasurer will in due time be laid before you, by which you will be furnished with a detailed statement of the fiscal concerns of the State.

It will become necessary during your present session, to elect a Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the third day of March next.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I will only add, that I shall cordially co operate with you in any measures, which may have for their object, to unite the people in mutual confidence, and to perpetuate the principles of our republican government: and may the blessing of God rest upon your deliberations.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

PITTS' PATENT HORSE POWER, AND THRASHING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to FARMERS and to the public generally, that they have invented and Patented a new and improved machine in the application of Horse Power, to driving machinery. It is peculiarly well fitted for the purposes of the Farmer, in expelling thrashing machines, cider mills &c. as well as for the mechanic who wishes for a cheap and efficient power to carry his Lathes, Grindstones and other necessary apparatus. They feel a confidence and pleasure in recommending their improvement as THE BEST of the kind now in use. It is simple in its construction, light, durable, and not liable to get out of repair, singularly efficient and easy in its operation, can be easily moved from place to place, and can be made for a comparatively small sum, for ONE, TWO, FOUR, SIX or more Horses, according to the wish or wants of the purchaser. Their two Horse Power, are in much request for thrashing mowed and other Grain.

Having thoroughly tried and proved their invention, and being satisfied of its power and utility, they challenge all competition, and as a proof that it has given perfect satisfaction they give a few of the numerous recommendations which have been received from some of the best Farmers in the State, who have tried and examined it.

J. A. PITTS.
H. A. PITTS.

Winthrop, Jan. 5, 1835.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain, readily give it as my opinion, that from the simplicity and cheapness of its construction it is more valuable to the community generally, than any other Thrashing Machine with which I am acquainted.

Zachariah Field.

Cumberland, Nov. 17, 1834.

I readily concur in the above recommendation, from my own personal observation. Wm. Sho, Cumberland.

Nov. 13, 1834. Having seen Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in operation I am of opinion that it will thrash grain as fast and as well as any other machine with which I am acquainted.

Amos Briggs, Jr.

Nov. 14, 1834. I readily concur in the above recommendation, having seen said machine in operation.

Sauel Emerson.

Livermore, Dec. 12, 1834. Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain of different kinds, both mowed and bound, I readily give it as my opinion that it is superior to any other thrashing machine with which I am acquainted.

Wm. H. Brettun.

Wilton, Dec. 27, 1834. Having had operation, at my barn, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I can recommend it as worthy the patronage of all who wish to purchase a machine for thrashing. It is in my opinion superior to any other now in use.

Moody Moor.

Having assisted in the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I cheerfully concur in the above statement.

Benjamin Bardin.

Farmington, Dec. 27, 1834. After having seen the various kinds of Thrashing Machines now in use in this section of the country, I hereby give it my opinion that Pitts' Horse Power and Thrasher are superior to any now in use, and I would recommend to those who wish to purchase, to examine Pitts' machine for themselves, as I think it worthy of public patronage, and more particularly the Horse Power.

Nash Pinkham.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. I have assisted the operation of Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing of the kind now in use, and I think farmers will do well to unite in its construction, and may be made for from one to four horses, and will be a light portable machine.

Thomas Eustis.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. We certify that we had Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher in operation in our barns, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing we have ever seen of the kind, and believe farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine.

Oliver Fuller. Jason Fuller.

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1835. Having had operation in my barn for several days past, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, and as it has worked my entire satisfaction both in thrashing mowed and regrass, I recommend the same to the public as a valuable improvement, and I would farther say, it has given general satisfaction in this vicinity.

John Corbett.

Extract from the report of the Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, their Cattle Show and Fair Sept. 1834.

Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine. We were next summoned to examine Pitts' improved Horse Power and Thrasher. This is an improvement patented and patented by Messrs J. A. and H. A. Pitts of Winthrop, and your committee think that a very considerable improvement has been effected by them. The principle of the plan of the Endless chain—but the horse travels on wood, and the lags are kept from sagging by a new ingenious application of a system of rolls called by the inventors "surface rolls." The improvements appear to—1. A greater ease for the horse. 2. Less weight in machine.—3. Less expense to the purchaser. It can be made with slight additional expense, for two horses. Thrashes clean and on the whole is a valuable implement for the Farmer. We think the Messrs Pitts richly entitled to gratuity for introducing their improvement among us.

ORDERS FOR PREMIUMS.

ALL persons, who have had premiums awarded them by the Committees of Ken. Co. Ag. Society for 1834, are informed that they can obtain their Orders (if they have not already) by calling at the office of Sam'l P. Benson in Winthrop. Dec. 30, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop Jan. 1, 1835.

Billington Seth	Page Sewall
Baily Daniel R.	Pullen James
Briggs Roland	Packard Ebenezer
Bond Sarah C.	Pierre Moses
Bishop Ransom	Pinkam Chs.
Caldwell Ashbury (2)	Swift Betsey
Chandler John	Smith Greenleaf
Clark Samuel	Scott Albert G.
Capen Samuel	Sampson Ezekiel
Curtis J. H.	Sturtevant Albert
Downing Amos (2)	Sturtevant Consider
Daniels David	Sedgley James
Fairbanks David	Smith Daniel B.
Fairbanks Jesse L.	Shaw Earl
Foster Hiram	Titus James
Folsom Eliphalet	Tollansbree Francis
Harvey Samuel	Towle James
Houghton Rev. J.	Tompson Wm.
Hutchinson Wm.	Whitman Luther
Joy Benj. C.	Warren David
Lewis Wm.	Warren Roxanna A.
Lord Wm. H.	Williams Eunice
Lowell Wm.	Warren Emmeline G.
Mitchell Martha L. R.	Whiting Nath'l
Philbrook S. J.	Wood Elijah

GEO. W. STANLEY P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Wayne Dec. 31st, 1834.

Lemuel Bryant, Esq.	Charles Graves
Hannah Bartlett	I. F. Jennings
Dr. W. Bridgman	Dr. C. Knapp
Johnathan Besse	Sarah Perry
Nath'l Billington	John Richards
Sarah E. Bartoll	Lot Sturtevant
Mrs Mary Ann Dexter	Asa W. Upton
William Erskin	Miss Francis C. White

H. W. OWEN, Post Master.

NEW LIME FOR ONE DOLLAR PER CASK.

400 Casks of Pond and Lincolnville White Lime for sale as above, by

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Dec. 3, 1834. is6wos6w.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber a one year old grey COLT. The owner is requested to pay charges and take said Colt away. Dec. 19, 1834. Z. R. MORGAN.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality, which, to encourage its use, I will sell low. Dec. 4. S. CHANDLER.

HOGS! HOGS! HOGS!

I HAVE in my sty the following first rate Swine, which I will sell or let, viz. One large Boar of most excellent points, one year old last October. He is one half Berkshire breed out of an imported English sow. He is in good health and condition, and will weigh, say 300 lbs. probably more.

Also, one large Sow three years old, and an excellent breeder. She is three quarters native blood and one quarter English, and has produced some as fine pigs as could be found in America.

Those who are desirous of going the "whole Hog" in the improvement of their Porkers, will do well to call immediately and "lay the bargain."

J. GLIDDEN.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1834.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber has a first rate BOAR of the improved breed, for the accommodation of those who wish to raise the finest animals of this kind with the least expense. He was sired by a boar which took the premium at the last Cattle Show, owned by Thomas Snell. Come and see. CHARLES NELSON.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1834.

POETRY.

The annexed beautiful lines appeared many years ago in a London periodical, under the following remarks. *We can scarcely imagine any thing more tender and touching than the third stanza. "If ever man died of love it was Edward Morton. The lady to whom he became early attached was married to another. Morton was present at the marriage, and was never seen to smile afterwards.—Morton died at Corfu. A portrait of the lady was found in his portfolio, wrapped up in these lines:"*

I saw thee wedded—thou didst go
Within the sacred aisle,
Thy young cheek in a blushing glow,
Between a tear and smile.
Thy heart was glad in maiden glee,
But he it loved so fervently
Was faithless all the while;
I hate him for the vow he spoke—
I hate him for the vow he broke.

I hid the love that could not die,
Its doubts, and hopes and fears,
And buried all my misery
In secrecy and tears;
And days pass'd on, and thou didst prove
The pang of unrequited love,
E'en in thine early years:
And thou didst die, so fair and good!
In silence and in solitude!

While thou wert living, I did hide
Affection's secret pains;
I'd not have shocked thy modest pride
For all the world contains
But thou has perish'd—and the fire
That, often check'd, could ne'er expire,
Again unbidden reigns;
It is no crime to speak my vow,
For ah, thou canst not hear it now!

Thou sleep'st beneath thy lowly stone,
That dark and dreamless sleep;
And he, thy loved and chosen one—
Why goes he not to weep?
He does not kneel where I have knelt,
He cannot feel what I have felt—
The anguish still and deep;
The painful thought of what has been
The canker worm that is not seen!

But I—as o'er the dark blue wave
Unconsciously I ride,
My thoughts are hovering o'er thy grave,
My soul is by thy side.
There is one voice that wails thee yet,
One heart that cannot e'er forget
The visions that have died;
And aye thy form is buried there,
A doubt—an anguish—a despair.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE
MAINE FARMER
AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

THIS is a publication devoted exclusively to the pursuits of the Farmer and Mechanic. It is published every week at Winthrop, Maine, by WM. NOYES & Co., at \$2 per annum.

It will commence the third volume in January next. The patronage hitherto extended to it by our Farmers & Mechanics leads us to indulge a hope that it has not been an idle, useless or unacceptable periodical; but on the contrary, that it has been a convenient medium of interchange of sentiment between agriculturists, &c. in different parts of the State, and brought mind in contact with mind to the mutual advantage of all. The experience of the two last years, proves that our productive classes are not deficient in research nor inattentive to the improvement of their respective occupations, and we have reason to know that the various communications of a practical nature coming from them has aroused the public mind to a consideration of many points of vital interest to the community, and which, if followed out, will not fail to bring us forward in the march of improvement equal with any.

The next volume will appear in new and elegant type, which will not only improve its appearance, but enable us to give an additional quantity of matter, and the public may rely upon it that every exertion will be made to make the paper useful, interesting and every way worthy of their patronage.

A continuance as well as an increase of support is respectfully solicited.

Printers with whom we exchange are requested to copy the foregoing and we will reciprocate the favor.

MY assortment of GOODS is not quite so extensive as it has generally been, but probably more so than any other in this section of the country.

Among the numerous variety of articles I will just mention that there is a large assortment of *Hollow Ware, Crockery & China do.*

(among the last of which are some fine patterns and unusually low.) Of SALT 50 hhds. MOLASSES 15 do. COFFE 10 bags; TEAS 15 chests; SHEETINGS 5 bales; and BROAD CLOTHS of various qualities and prices, and which I am disposed to sell very low.

FEATHERS, Cloth, fur and hair seal Cars; BOAS, a comfortable article for the Ladies; INDIA RUBBERS; COTTON CARPETINGS, a handsome and cheap article; **BUFFALOE ROBES**.

A general assortment of **SCHOOL BOOKS** and Stationary; **PAINTS & MEDICINE**.

ALSO

Iron and Steel.

Cast Steel AXES warranted, made in Hebron, Ct.

The above articles together with the great variety of other Goods of which my stock is composed, I shall endeavor to sell on such terms as to give satisfaction "in the use," and customers are respectfully invited to call in and examine.

S. CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 16th, 1834.

Fire Frames, CAST IRON PLOUGHS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

WE have replenished our usual stock of GOODS, added many articles, and now have an extensive assortment. Attention is particularly called to an invoice of

CAST IRON FIRE FRAMES

of various sizes and patterns—Fur Caps for men and boys, Books and Stationary for Schools—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, LION SKIN for weather coats, Merinoes, Prints, Tickings, Brown Sheetings—Crockery, Glass and Hollow Ware, &c &c. Patronage far beyond our expectation has encouraged us to increase our variety, and purchasers are respectfully invited.

PELEG BENSON, JR. & Co.

Winthrop, Nov. 19, 1834.

N. B. A few articles of GOODS wet with salt water, on the passage from Boston, are offered at reduced prices.

Dry Goods.

GEO. W. SHEPHERD has just received and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of **MERINOES, CASSIMERES, SILKS, CALICOES**, and every other description of Foreign and Domestic **DRY GOODS**, which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Augusta, Oct. 7, 1834.

MAINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Maine Temperance Society will be holden at Augusta on Wednesday the 4th of February next. It is to be earnestly hoped, that the friends of Temperance throughout the State will endeavor to be present on that occasion, to excite each other to a rational zeal on that subject. It is understood that the Executive Committee have extended letters of invitation to several distinguished friends of the cause residing in other States to favor the meeting with their presence, amongst whom are Messrs. Gerritt Smith and Delavan, of New York, and Messrs. Pierpont and Edwards and Mr. Sargeant of Massachusetts. They also propose several interesting and important topics for discussion before the meeting, which will doubtless engage the attention of the first man in the State. The Temperance cause is a common one—a cause which knows no other party or sect, than the party, if such it may be called, of those who would wish to put an end to intemperance, and to promote the general cause of good morals in the community. As such, it is entitled to the co-operation of all good men.

FIRE FRAMES,

Of the first quality—different sizes, for sale by **DAVID STANLEY** Winthrop, and **JOHN GILMORE** Leeds.

Nov. 13.

PROSPECTUS OF THE HORTICULTURAL REGISTER, AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

To be conducted by **THOMAS G. FESSENDEN**, aided by several Scientific and Practical Horticulturists.

WITH EMBELLISHMENTS.

The work will be conducted in the manner of the London Horticultural Register, and of London's Magazine. The department of Horticulture, embracing more particularly that of Fruits, will be aided by a gentleman of eminent knowledge and correctness to their nomenclature; and that of Vegetable Gardening, will be conducted by the Editor. That of Floriculture by a professional Florist.

Orders are 'out for all the important Foreign Periodicals, and from these will be made selections of all new and important articles, with descriptions of new Fruits and Flowers which may be brought into notice.

The work will be published monthly, on fine paper, octavo size, and contain forty pages each month with a neat cover, and afforded at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. If sufficient encouragement be given, the work, after the first volume, will be increased and expensive drawings introduced.

Subscription papers will be found at the Maine Farmer Office, and at Wm. Mann's, Bangor.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

New England Farmer Office, Boston.

GRAVE STONES.



THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tables, &c.

AARON CLARK,
GILBERT PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of December, A. D. 1834.

NANCY CHANDLER, Administratrix of the goods and estate of **MILTON CHANDLER**, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance and having made application for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and said allowances as prayed for granted.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Winthrop, Dec. 31, 1834.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THOSE subscribers who have agreed to pay for the Farmer in wood or country produce, are reminded that the present excellent sleighing affords them a good opportunity to fulfill their contract. Those who are intending to "launch out" the cash and waiting impatiently for an opportunity to send it, are requested to forward it by their Representative when he comes to Augusta, and direct him to pay it to **SAM'L P. BENSON**, Esq. who is authorized to receive it and give receipts. "A word to the wise," you know—

